

SODENBURG'S KARNA
COTTON

SECOND TO NONE

THE
MOTORCYCLE
MOTORCYCLE

WHEELS

CHOOSE OUT OF BLACK

Vol. VI. No. 1

ESTABLISHED JANUARY, 1863

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.)

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,

In time for the Days of the Malls to the North and Northwest, and to the East and West. The large WEEKLY VERTEBRATE, MORNING AND NIGHT, will be published every Morning for Malls to Subscribers throughout the State and the Territories.

TERMS.

ONE DOLLAR DATED WEEKLY.

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The Daily Union Verdict.

MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1862.

ELECTION IN UTAH.

If there were any doubt as to the truth of the remark that "men are but children of a larger grave," it should be dispelled by the astoundingly ridiculous farce about to be enacted in this city to-day in the so-called "Annual Election." Throwing up, as we did in childhood's happy days of innocence, a slender outline of cobblestones, and imagining it a complete edifice; setting a few fragments of broken crockery on a shelf improvised from the bark of a tree, and imagining it to be the most costly and elegant outfit of Chinaware and Bohemian glass, was dignified and manly compared with the spectacle of a community of grown-up people walking in eager anxiety to the polls, as they will to-day, and, while voting for one of candidates—and those already elected by the fiat of an Autocrat whose will is more potent than that of the Russian Czar—imagining that they are exercising the elective franchise. An annual election, as now conducted in Utah, O how funny! What an infinitely droll, unless contemptible, exhibition of juvenile gaiety and playfulness! "We presume," says one of the organs of this danger-threatened (?) party of this most exciting (?) caucus, "prospective constituents will step up in force to the polls and give them (the candidates) an overwhelming MAJORITY!" "The County," he frantically urges in another place, "expects every man to do his duty!"

But we despair of speaking of this tyrannical imposition upon the simplicity and credulity of the masses, by which they are humiliated into the commission of a foolish act of nonsense, with anything like patience or civility. We bide a better era for Utah; when the shackles of priestly bondage shall be rent like straws under the convulsions of an outraged but awakened people, and men who have attained the age of maturity shall put away the shams and toys which beguiled them in infancy, and stand up in the dignity and liberty of individual, earnest, intelligent manhood. God speed the day!

Sarah E. Carmichael.

(San Francisco New Age.) A modest little volume of poems has been issued recently in this city by Towns & Bacon, which is worthy of more than a passing notice. It consists of seventy-two pages printed on thick white paper, and is, typographically, a most beautiful piece of work. The publishers deserve a great deal of praise for the manner in which they have executed their part, more especially as they have sought the author's good in preference to their own.

But there is a story connected with the little book which cannot fail to interest any one who may have it. A young lady resides in Salt Lake City, in the midst of Mormonism, which may not be as bad as represented, but is repulsive enough to those who cannot perceive its peculiar excellence. Born and brought up surrounded by this influenced her pure and lofty soul revolts at what she sees and hears, and true to a refined and heavenly instinct she stands up bravely to resist all example, all entreaty, all parental authority. She is endowed with more than ordinary talent, and sparks of genius glimmer through her mind waiting only the genial breeze of fortune to burst forth in flame. Her poems have graced the columns of the *Golden Era* from time to time, and some of the shorter ones are perfect gems. When one realizes the adverse circumstances which have surrounded Miss Carmichael, and that anything like a regular course of study has been impossible with her, her talents shine with a brighter lustre than before, and every line she has written gathers new interest.

The little volume now given to the public is published by her friends, that being the only way in which they could testify their sympathy and assist one whose delicacy would shrink from pecuniary dependence. The book in point of merit is well worth the price. The first poem, "April Flowers" is one of the sweetest little things one would wish to read. It is at once an exquisite picture, a trilling bird song, and a tender throb of a pure womanly heart. "Ashes to Ashes" is one of the most beautiful thrilling poems ever penned by a woman. I think in noble sentiment and happiness of expression it is worthy of Whittier; though some unevenness in the measure of the last verse mars the rhythm somewhat.

Having spoken what I know and think of the book and its author, I would like to add one little petition to all men and all women that they will not let the story pass by like the wind. This work is to be sold, and the money is to open the prison doors and bid off radiant soul to arise and shine. The very worthy ambition of Miss Carmichael is to enter Vassar College and fit herself for the best employment of her one shining talent. It is safe to predict that if this desire is gratified, she will yet be a bright and shining one in the literature of our country.

CARRIE CARLTON.

CONCLUSION OF INDIANA.—The conclusion which forces itself upon us, says the *Carson Appeal*, after taking these Indiana matters into full consideration, is, that the General Government should station at least two full cavalry regiments in Nevada, and so dispose of them that they can be made immediately available for any emergency. The settlers about Silver Peak, in Pahrangat and along the outskirts of the Humboldt, are in constant need of protection from the red-skins; and it is the duty of the War Department to lend them such aid as they require. We must try to get our Congressmen to take hold of the matter.

THE RALEIGH (N. C.) *Progress* says a nephew of the King of Prussia arrived here July 11. He is on a tour of inspection in the battle-fields of the South.

BY PACIFIC TELEGRAPH.

(SPECIAL TO THE DAILY UNION VERDICT.)

Appointments by the President.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

The Situation in Europe.

Full Particulars of the New Orleans Riot—100 Dead—25 White Men Killed.

Lower Ottawa, C. W. August 3.

Complimentary greetings have passed through the Atlantic cable from the Queen and the Canadian Government. One of the messages took only 11 minutes to pass from Newfoundland to London.

Washington, August 3.

Attorney General Stanbury has given the opinion that the nomination rejected by the Senate can be legally made by the President during the recess.

The President has appointed Wm. J. Johnson, Collector for the port of Philadelphia, and O. B. Steamer, three times rejected, Assessor of Internal Revenue for Philadelphia.

Secretary Seward, under the law passed at the late session of Congress, appointed J. Ross Browne, Commissioner to collect mining statistics in the States and Territories west of the Rocky Mountains. He will proceed to the Pacific by steamer on the 11th. This is an important mission and will embrace statistics of products, of bullion, population engaged in mining, description of mineral lands, capital, cost of labor, and yield.

Application has been made to the General Land Office to have the land which will be occupied by State's tunnel through the Comstock lode of Nevada gold mines withdrawn from market.

Chicago, August 4.

Additional delegates to the Philadelphia Convention in part from Virginia: W. C. Rives, John W. Brockborough, Thos. S. Flourney, C. H. Stuart, Edgar Gowan—South Carolina, Jas. L. Orr, Benj. F. Perry, Jacob L. Manning, T. M. Dawson, James Farmer, D. L. Wardlaw—Connecticut, James Dixon, James E. English, Loren P. Waldo—Oregon, S. Seymour—Delaware, Jas. P. Comeggs.

New Orleans, August 3.

Martial law has been withdrawn. The Grand Jury, found indictments against 25 members of the convention, and their trial before Judge Abell will now proceed.

London, Aug. 3.

There is no political news of importance.

Consols closed firm. For money—

5-20, 66.

Liverpool, Aug. 3.

The cotton circulars reports sales for the week ending Saturday at 70,000 bales. Middling uplands, 14d.

New York, Aug. 4.

The Post's money article says money continues abundant. Governments firm. Cotton without decided change—36c. for middling uplands. Flour dull, and 25c. lower, closing heavy.

Farther Point, Aug. 4.

The steamer Moravian has arrived with London dates to the 27th inst.

The armistice between Prussia and Austria, it was stated, would probably be renewed, but there is no intimation of this having been done. Previous to the armistice, the Italians were successful in South Tyrol.

The British government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of habeas corpus in Ireland.

Notice has been given that the Government has agreed with the council of the reform league to facilitate in every way the obtaining of a speedy decision by law as to their right to hold public meetings in the Park until the question be decided, and whether any further meetings be held except the one on the p. m. of the 30th by arrangement with the Government. This statement however is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise was made and that no permission was given, but that government promised to withdraw the police and military under the express stipulation that no further attempt should be made to insist upon the supposed right to hold meetings until the legal question has been decided.

The Star, Telegraph and Advertiser represent the step taken by the Home Secretary as a compromise and a partial discomfiture.

The Times says that the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save Austria from final catastrophe. Yet one day more, and the Austrians would have found themselves in full possession of the southern Tyrol, and the Prussians, masters of the passes of the Danube, would have threatened Vienna on the east and west. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their positions, and there are well grounded hopes that the truce may be prolonged into an armistice and this again into a definite peace.

On the 26th a suspension of hostilities for eight days was concluded between the Italians and Austrians.

Chicago, Aug. 4.

The New York Times' correspondent at New Orleans writes of Monday's riot:

I have already sent forward a number of disconnected dispatches relative to to-day's fearful carnage and now propose to give you a more connected account. I only write what I can substantiate on the best authority.

The Convention met at 12 o'clock.

Twenty-six members being present and Judge R. K. Howell (since missing) in the chair. R. King Butler (also missing) moved an adjournment of the house, during which time the sergeant-at-arms was directed to compel the attendance of absentees. The hall was densely packed with freedmen, and just after the adjournment a procession containing about one hundred freedmen, carrying a United States flag and marching the streets with martial music, arrived at the Institute, having had a slight disturbance on Canal st. At this juncture, the marchers all over the city, fearing the coming riot, closed their ranks. When the procession entered the building a squad of police followed and attempted to make arrests. A scene of wildest confusion followed. Pistols were fired, clubs and stones were used and brickbats flew in every direction.

The police men claim they were more

attempting to arrest the Canal street rioters above, but certain it is that they mounted the platform where a small

boddy of members yet remained and one of them presented a pistol upon their using offensive language. The police men were finally driven out of the building, leaving the inside to Governor Hahn, Judge Powell and other guests. Clerk attached to the State Government, besides about fifty freedmen, fortunately Gov. Wells had just left the building for the purpose of consulting with Gen. Baird about calling out the troops, Gen. Sheridan being out of the town. The institution, used now as the State Capitol, is located in Dryades street, between Canal and Common, and where the police men were driven, one they were met by a large body of freedmen, who caused them to fall back to Canal street. The police rallied and drove the freedmen, and in turn were driven back to Canal street, leaving Dryades street perfectly clear of any vestige of humanity, except the bodies of three dead freedmen. Up to this time one police officer had been mortally wounded, one severely and others were slightly hurt with clubs and pistols. Police reinforcements soon appeared in Canal street and the crowd of rioters accompanying the police approached the institute and commenced throwing stones through the windows and firing pistols at any one they could see inside of the building; at the same time a detachment of police attacked a crowd of freedmen on Common street, and after a sharp fire, and the wounding of several men, they drove them away. This gave the freedmen an idea which no one could have expected, and they took up arms and placed in front of the institute, for what purpose I do not know. Several attempts were made by the police to enter the building, but they were repelled. The ammunition of the men in the institute seemed to give out about this time, as they did not fire any more. They attempted to escape through the rear of the Institute—late Barrone street; but were met and either arrested or shot down; they also tried to escape through an alley, which runs from Dryades to Barrone on Canal street. I do not know that any freedmen succeeded in getting away from the building alive, although I saw several at a distance from it, being marched to the Police Headquarters. I think that every one who tried to escape from the building was killed, and I saw several brought into the alley above mentioned and after they fell I saw crowds of ruffians beating them as they were dying. The policemen, whatever their orders were, behaved well toward the white prison-ers.

Comparatively speaking A. M. Fish was the first member of the convention

captured, and I am happy to say that,

although the police could not prevent

the crowd from abusing him badly, they

did keep him from being lynched as

Fish was being carried under guard,

and got the rope ready to hang him,

but the guard drove the crowd away

with their pistols. The next member

arrested was Captain Haynes, a Texas

scout for our army during the war, was

not interfered with by the crowd, as

the previous lesson cooled them down,

although they grumbled deeply as they

were passed through, calling the guard traitors, rebels, and other pet names.

Gov. Hahn succeeded in getting into

the hands of the police without from

the building, where he had been, not

as a member, but as one of the most

prominent men in the State, while he

was under guard, however, some coward

shot him through the back of the head

inflicting a dangerous wound, and he

was also stabbed; he was then placed in

a back and carried to the Police Head-

quarters, where I saw him sent into con-

finement. He was very pale and blood

ran down his face from the wound

which seemed to have reached his left

temple.

Mr. Dostie, who had the reputation of

being the most violent negro suffrag-

ist in the South, and who certainly

was the most violent on February last;

was killed while attempting to get away;

I am told that a policeman shot him in

the back, and that after he fell a crowd

jumped on him and cut him up horribly

with knives.

John Henderson and other members

of the convention were also captured

and wounded by stray shots.

The riot commenced at 12:15 and

ended at 3 P. M.

At 4 P. M. the military under General Baird appeared and took possession of the whole city. Before night the riot was confined to Dryades, Barrone, Common, Corso dole and Canal streets, and buildings and yards around the Institute.

I saw freedmen shot dead on all of

the above streets except Canal, who

could have been arrested uninjured.

How many have been killed, wounded

or even arrested, it is impossible to say,

but my estimate is 100 freedmen and 25

whites killed and wounded, and one

hundred, altogether arrested.

The substantial men of the city de-

splore the occurrence, but all are very

violent in their expressions, some glory-

ing in the murder of Dostie or others

in the murder of freedmen.

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of disconnected dispatches relative to

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Austria from final catastrophe. Yet one

day more, and the Austrians would

have found themselves in full possession

of the southern Tyrol, and the Prus-

sians, masters of the

requested to open some oysters, after knocking them about for some time exclaimed: "Upon my conscience, but they are mighty hard to eat!"

NEW YORK CITY is afflicted. First **YANKEE** **CONFEDERATE** and now it has the Grinder-pest. One of the papers says an average of one hundred and fifty hand organs are constantly grinding the musical agony in New York.

A NEGRO who was giving his wife a ride in a carriage at Lexington, Ky., was killed by his **CONFEDERATE** **WOMAN**.

THE wife of Major Gen. Jeff. C. Davis fell overboard from the Louisville mailboat, a day or two since, and narrowly escaped drowning.

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